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which are extremely complicated, requiring for their solution long continued efforts and probably much unsuccessful experimentation, the author often regards as extremely simple. He does not seem fully to appreciate the fact that with the extension of the suffrage a great strain will be placed upon the present system of government in Germany and Austria. Furthermore, his description of the German system of city government fails to take sufficiently into account the fact that the administrative "deputations," namely, those committees or boards composed of members of the executive board, municipal council and private citizens, constitute the central feature of the German system. They exercise the detailed control over their particular department, and it is due to the faithful discharge of their duties that efficiency has been combined with economy.

With this reservation, it may be said that this work and the author's "Municipal Government in Great Britain," constitute the most accurate and, in fact, the only satisfactory description of municipal institutions that has been given to the American or European public. It leaves room for detailed monographs on special topics, but, as a general summary, is a model of style and arrangement.

L. S. ROWE.

Geschichte des Socialismus und Communismus im 19 ten Jahrhundert.

III. Abteilung: *Louis Blanc*. By Professor Dr. WARSCHAUER. Pp. 163. Price, 2 marks. Berlin: Hermann Bahr, 1894.

This is the third installment of Professor Warschauer's history of socialism, the earlier volumes dealing respectively with Saint-Simon and Fourier. The first forty pages present a brief review of Blanc's earlier literary work. Then follows in sixty pages an account of his activity during the February revolution, and his contribution to the attempt to appropriate the results of the revolution in the interest of the working classes. It is here that Professor Warschauer's narrative suggests the presence in the records of the Luxemburg deliberations of material of great value to the student of later industrial movements. Little space is devoted to the effort to establish the *ateliers sociaux* according to Blanc's design; and this treatment is justifiable, because Blanc's plans were put into execution under circumstances unfavorable to success, and their inevitable failure under these conditions has little or no bearing upon the question of their practicability.

What the reader will find of greater interest and value is the account of the success which attended the efforts of the labor commission, established in March, 1848, to adjust disputes which had arisen between laborers and employes. The establishment of a bureau of employment; the necessity of determining the proper outlet for prison labor;

the project for the construction of large tenements for the better housing of Parisian laborers; these and similar efforts to ameliorate the condition of the proletariat possess a greater immediate interest for the student of to-day than the more ambitious attempts of the Luxemburg Committee. A critical review of Blanc's theories fills the last forty pages of the volume, and is perhaps the least valuable portion of this interesting and able treatise.

An adequate view of Blanc's work cannot fail to note that his effort is tentative and not final, as he emphatically remarks in the introduction to his "*Organisation du Travail.*" This is due to the fact that he approached his conclusions not, as did Marx, through a process of rigid theorizing, but rather along the lines of human sympathy. It is with this thought in mind that we come to understand that the value for practical purposes of Blanc's industrial scheme does not stand or fall with the soundness of such a gallicism as that the producer should contribute according to his ability and receive according to his need. This formula is really no necessary part of Blanc's system, but is rather suggested, like the idea of eventual anarchy, as helping to build up a group of future ethical ideals, to which a progressive society might look, in a period of wider development and more accurate appreciation of values, for a closer adjustment of duties and rewards. It was a defect in Louis Blanc's prophetic vision that he measured progress with decades instead of centuries.

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